

CASIMIR-PERIER

Chosen President of France to Succeed the Murdered Carnot.

VERY STRANGE TO AMERICAN EYES

Was the Scene at Versailles When the Election Occurred.

WHY SOME MEN VOTED FOR PERIER.

A Leading Radical Did so to Avoid an Offensive Premier.

EMILY CRAWFORD'S CABLEGRAM.

Casimir-Perier Honest and Honorable and Well Bred--Besides, he is Brave, Which is Especially Desirable in Dynamic Times--The New President Popular With the People, But his Election was Over the Protest of the Socialists--An Exciting Scene--A Remarkable Election Under Remarkable Circumstances.

[Special Paris Cable Dispatch--Copyrighted 1894, by the Associated Press.]

PARIS, June 27.--Nothing more unlike an American election could well be imagined than the French presidential election which to-day made M. Casimir-Perier president of the French republic. The electoral body formed of both houses of the legislature held its meeting in one vast room, adorned with battle paintings of the Bonaparte period, of proportionate size.

The constitution ordains that the successful candidate for the presidency of the republic must have the highest number of votes above all other candidates.



CASIMIR-PERIER, Newly Elected President of France.

dates. M. Casimir-Perier to-day had 451 out of 653. There were 677 members present, but twenty-four abstained from voting.

Ticket holders were admitted to the galleries early in the morning. The members of the press were the first to arrive. Troops strongly guarded the St. Lazare terminus. A brigade of police was posted at different parts of the general hall, while uneasy, sharp-eyed detectives prowled about among the crowds of holiday makers who had taken railway tickets to see what sights the public places of Versailles might afford.

The ladies present included the wives, daughters, nieces, cousins and personal friends of the members of Congress. They had no time to buy mourning for Carnot or prepare special toilettes for the presidential election.

LOTS OF CHAIRS.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station a hastily printed leaflet was distributed supplicating the deputies and senators in the name of humanity not to vote for M. Casimir-Perier, but to league against bloated capitalists. It was written by a crank. I saw many cranky old men about, and an old lady, who was turned out, swept about protesting proclaiming that the seventh seal was open and that the vials of wrath in the form of anarchy were being poured on the world for its sins. Science divorced from religion, she proclaimed to some who knew her, to be the devil.

Versailles, near the palace, looked like a French town where a fair is going on, or at Chantilly on derby day. The crowds were immense.

"Who will you vote for?" I asked Comte Maflored, a French Laborer. "For M. Casimir-Perier," he replied. "Why, are you not a Radical?"

"Yes, but I want to prevent him from ever being premier; besides, should the anarchists want to remove another president, I prefer them to remove a semi-conservative."

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

I fell into conversation with the members of a congressman's family in the speaker's tribune, and was told that M. Brisson was nowhere. M. Casimir-Perier, it was added, was his favorite. The royalists intended to vote for General Favier, while all the senate would vote for M. Casimir-Perier, since M. LaCour had withdrawn. M. Casimir-Perier would be a better president than a prime minister. He had a great fortune, was honest and honorable, not an India rubber character, and was well bred. It would be an advantage to France to have him at the Elysee, where much of the initiatory character was not expected, but where he might exercise salutary influence in frowning down such men as Rouvier, Roche and Ribot.

M. Casimir-Perier is brave. This is a desirable quality in a dynamic times. He was under fire in several engagements in 1870, and won by military pluck the cross of the Legion of Honor when he was twenty-two years old. Since the assassination of M. Carnot his ambition has greatly cooled. He felt that he would make a great sacrifice in becoming president. Could he but get into touch with the Democracy and conquer his pride he would be sure to succeed as president.

THE RAILING.

The ushers kept arranging the ballot boxes and seats as the conversation

went on. The speaker, M. Challemel-Lacour, and the secretaries entered in the meantime.

The speaker, in choice, simple terms, alluded to the horrifying event that necessitated the meeting, and then declared the congress opened.

Very little enthusiasm or warm feeling was shown anywhere unless it was in the speaker's room, by M. Casimir-Perier, who, upon hearing the speaker announce the result of the ballot, burst into tears and said: "I make a great sacrifice in accepting the office."

M. Casimir-Perier called upon Madame Carnot on returning to Paris and begged her to stay at the palace of the Elysee as long as it was convenient to her. In the meanwhile he will make the foreign ministry his official residence.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

THE ELECTION.

Casimir-Perier Chosen Amid Socialist Protests--Great Enthusiasm Among the People--A Stormy Scene--The Trip to Paris.

VERSAILLES, FRANCE, June 27.--M. Casimir-Perier, president of the chamber of deputies, was elected president of France to succeed the late President Sadi Carnot.

The election was by the senate and chamber of deputies sitting as the national assembly in the great hall of the palace of Versailles.

The hall was filled with spectators an hour before the session began.

The following is the complete result of the poll:

M. Casimir-Perier, 451; M. Brisson, 191; M. Dupuy, 99; General Favier, 53; M. Arago, 27; scattering 32. Total, 653.

In officially notifying M. Casimir-Perier of his election to the presidency, M. Challemel-Lacour delivered an eloquent oration, and in reply M. Casimir-Perier said:

"I can scarcely restrain the emotion that I now feel. The national assembly bestows upon me the greatest honor a citizen can ever receive by imposing upon me the heaviest moral responsibilities a man can bear. I shall give my country all that is in me of energy and patriotism. I shall give the republic all the warmth of my convictions, which have never varied. I shall give the democracy all my devotion, all my heart, as did he whose loss we now deplore. Finally, I shall endeavor to do all my duty."

SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Tremendous cheering greeted the announcement of the result of the vote.

The Socialists, however, made vociferous protests. M. Chauvin, the hair dresser deputy representing one of the divisions of St. Dennis, and other Socialists, shook their fists at the other members of the national assembly at the same time shouting:

"Vive la revolution sociale"; "down with reaction"; etc., mingled with repeated: "A bas la presidence."

The Moderates and Radicals demanded the closure amid a scene of great uproar, during which M. Avez (Socialist) shouted at the top of his voice: "All this is the result of a coalition of the reactionaries."

M. Michelin, president of the municipal council of Paris, mounted the tribune and attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned in the uproar. The Centrists were particularly active in shouting down M. Michelin, doubling his words with loud cries of "Doulange! Boulange! a bas le Boulange!"

M. Jaures, the Socialist deputy from Albi, and one of the leaders of the workmen's party, shouted: "And down with the dictatorship!"

Those Socialist clamors were then drowned by torrents of counter cheering, and in a moment of comparative silence M. Challemel-Lacour read the secretary to read the result of the meeting, and the session of the national assembly was then closed with cries of "Vive la Republique!"

A little later, a four horse landau drove into the court yard. M. Casimir-Perier, the President-elect entered the vehicle and started for Paris, escorted by a detachment of dragoons. The new President received an immense ovation from the dense crowds of people who lined the route from Versailles to Paris.

GREAT DESTRUCTION

At Washington Court House By a Storm Approaching the Dignity of a Cyclone.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., June 27.--A heavy storm here this afternoon unroofed a large number of houses and demolished several. The property damage is very large, though no estimate can be made of the loss at present. A number of people were injured by flying debris, but none fatally.

Blow at Convict Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.--The report of the sub-committee to devise a measure to restrict competition by convict-made goods with products of free labor, was adopted by the house committee on commerce to-day with important amendments. As amended the bill will prohibit the shipment beyond the limits of the state in which it is produced, not only convict made goods, but coal, iron ore, marble, lumber and all articles of commerce made ready for market by convict labor.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Santo, Carnot's assassin, says he regrets he did not kill the pope and King Humbert, of Italy.

Judge Bucher, nominated for congressman-at-large by the Pennsylvania Democrats, has declined.

At Mount Vernon, Ind., and in East Tennessee a tremendous wind storm and cloud burst did great damage to property and crops.

Papers in Constantinople are not permitted to publish the accounts of Carnot's assassination. They are only allowed to announce that he died suddenly.

A number of the Maryland strikers who attempted to force out the Elk Garden, W. Va., miners have been arrested. The miners are working under a heavy guard.

The miners' strike at Panxutawney is still on. The operators will not recognize the miners' committee appointed to treat with them, and will only recognize the men individually.

The Nicaragua canal bill has been reported favorably to the house of representatives with an amendment giving the government a first lien upon the canal, so that there can be no chance of loss through its guaranty of bonds.

Democrats do not conceal their concern at the probability that Populist senators may vote against the tariff bill on its final passage. The sugar and woolen schedules are not satisfactory to most of them, and the bill is not sure of final adoption.

A BIG BLACK EYE

Given the Administration and the Senate Tariff Bill by the Illinois Democrats Anti-Administration Men on Top--McVeigh For Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 27.--For United States senator, Franklin McVeigh; for state superintendent public instruction, Henry Raab; for state treasurer, Bernard J. Claggett; for trustee state university, Julia Holmes Smith, C. L. Pleasants and T. C. Glendon.

This was the ticket nominated by the Democratic state convention to-day, and the party endorsed the national administration only so far as its actions have coincided with the platform of the Chicago convention. This endorsement was the outcome of a bitter fight waged in the meeting of the platform committee by Congressman Fithian against the administration. The fight for a time threatened to result in a minority and majority report.

The struggle ended in a complete victory for Fithian, who made the committee yield to him everything he asked in the way of financial planks in the platform before he and his following would consent to the endorsement of the administration as it appears in the platform. The administration Democrats were not strong enough to secure a Cleveland endorsement without sacrificing a great deal to get it. Mayor John P. Hopkins, of Chicago, and ex-Congressman Benjamin T. Cable were the two men who ran the convention, and they carried their man to victory in spite of an exceedingly heavy country vote against him.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORS.

The State Convention at Grafton--Four Hundred Delegates Present--The First Day's Session.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., June 27.--The fourth annual convention of the West Virginia Christian Endeavor Union was held here to-day and will continue in session to-morrow and Friday. The Christian Endeavorers in town number about 400, representing societies from all parts of the state, and each and every visitor has received a royal welcome and been comfortably provided for as the guests of the Methodist Protestant, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches, under whose special auspices the convention is held, and members of other churches and the citizens in general.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Methodist Protestant church, the Methodist Protestant denominational rally for West Virginia convened and held the most interesting and profitable session in the history of the society. Rev. E. J. Wilson, president, presided. This rally was not one of the sessions of the state Christian Endeavor, but covers the societies in the Methodist Protestant church. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. C. L. Owen, A. B. of Palestine, vice presidents, Revs. O. D. McKee, M. C. Elliott, Charles Hare and J. H. Watson, M. D., secretary, H. T. McElfresh, treasurer, Miss Margie Hull; superintendent junior work, Miss Estella Bennett; executive committee, Rev. L. A. Barnes, Misses Minnie Henry and Edith Martin. The number of societies in the Methodist Protestant church in the state 83; number of members, active, 2,347; number of associate members, 551; number of junior societies, 15, with 500 members.

Rev. S. H. Doyle, president, formally opened the convention of the entire union for the state at 8 o'clock this evening in the Lutheran church, which was not large enough to accommodate the big crowd that assembled. The exercises were opened with a praise service. Then on the part of the citizens of Grafton Lawyer B. F. Bailey, of the town council, in an eloquent address, cordially welcomed the visitors to the convention. L. B. Hull, for the local Endeavors, followed in words of welcome and praise of the Christian work of the C. E. To these addresses Judge J. A. Campbell, of New Cumberland, responded in a most interesting and cordial manner, which won the hearts of the large audience. Rev. T. A. Anderson, of Sistersville, spoke earnestly and nobly of the C. E. movement and its characteristics. The close of the convention was spent in a pleasant social hour and adjournment was had until to-morrow.

The visitors seem pleased with the hospitality accorded them by their brothers and sisters of Grafton, and a gratifying and successful convention is confidently expected. Credit is due particularly to A. A. Barnes, of the Methodist Protestant church, for his earnest efforts in the work and activity in arranging for the comfort of the visitors.

THE SENATE.

The Income Tax Debate not Yet Completed--Amendments Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.--Only seven senators were in the chamber when Vice President Stevenson rapped to order to-day. Twenty minutes were spent awaiting the appearance of a quorum. Then the debate on the income tax provisions of the bill was resumed. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Allison to exempt corporations, companies or associations having capital stock of less than \$100,000.

Then followed a number of other amendments, introduced by Mr. Hill, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Allison, each being voted down in turn.

An amendment by Mr. Aldrich exempting savings banks organized on the mutual plan, was agreed to.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.--The house got into a series of deadlocks over the New Mexico statehood bill. The bone of contention was an amendment originally proposed by Mr. Smith (Rep., of Illinois), requiring the public schools to teach the English language. The consideration of the bill was not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

A cablegram from the French government acknowledging the action of Congress relative to the death of President Carnot was laid before the house, also a message from the President transmitting the latest Hawaiian correspondence.

Grocers' Day.

This is the annual grocers' day, and the outing to Mozart Park bids fair to be a grand success. All groceries will be closed this afternoon. The parade will form at 1 p. m., sharp, at the corner of Chapline and Twelfth streets, and will be a monster affair. The drummers will be a feature of the line.

Grocers' day Thursday. Prize dancing and bowling, balloon ascensions, day and night.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Completes Its Labor After an Enthusiastic Session.

COLORED DELEGATE'S ELOQUENCE

Induces the Convention to Reconsider the First Day's Action

LIMITING THE REPRESENTATION

Of the Negroes from the Southern States to the Minimum.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Unanimously as the Platform of the League--A Stentid Declaration of Principles--A Telegram from Governor McKinley Cheered by the Great Assembly--President Tracy and Secretary Humphrys Re-elected--Eastern Leaders Accorded an Ovation. The Closing Hours of the Greatest Convention in the History of the National Republican League--A Great Day in Denver.

DENVER, COLO., June 27.--The third session of the convention of the National Republican League was attended by a larger crowd than the opening meeting. It was near noon when active work was begun. After prayer by the Rev. J. N. Freeman, of Denver, the report of the committee on credentials was submitted. Members of the committee objected to the report on the ground that it was not the one agreed upon, as it gave the number of delegates to which each state is entitled as well as the number of delegates actually present. The report after discussion was adopted.

The report of the committee on credentials showed there were 1,503 delegates present.

The report of the committee on rules provided that each state be entitled to vote the full number of delegates allowed, whether present or not, and gave the college leagues the same privileges.

Hon. John M. Thurston, who presided, in view of objections to the report, explained that he could find nothing in the constitution which opposed the provisions.

Mr. Evans, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the report. He was followed by Mr. Kelly, of Wisconsin, who spoke against the recommendation.

The minority report was called for and was read by the secretary. It provided that the vote of each delegation should be limited to the number of delegates actually present. This vote was 572 to 265 in favor of the adoption of majority report. The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock when the committee on resolutions made its report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Although the recess was to end at 2 o'clock it was 3:30 before any work was done. At 2 o'clock quite a number of visitors occupied the balcony, but scarcely a delegate was to be seen. Soon after that hour, however, they began to arrive and in a short time the ground floor and balcony was crowded as they were in the morning. The appearance of General A. McCook was the signal for three cheers, which were given with a will. General Beaver, once governor of Pennsylvania, was given a rousing reception, as were also General Hastings, Republican nominee for governor of Pennsylvania, and ex-mayor Hampstead Washburn, of Chicago. These gentlemen were called to the platform and with the exception of General McCook, all made ringing speeches in response to earnest calls. At the conclusion of the addresses, the following telegram from Governor McKinley, of Ohio, was read and cheered to the echo:

"Hon. W. W. Tracy, President of the National Republican League:

"Replying to your telegram, I regret most deeply that public duties have prevented me from attending the national convention of the Republican League, now in session at Denver. I send hearty greetings to the assembled delegates and congratulate them upon the assured victories which await the Republican party in the coming elections. The Democratic administration and Congress have brought blight to everything but the Republican party--so have they restored the vigor and strength and confidence which made the Republican party invincible in the past, when Lincoln and Grant marshaled its mighty hosts for union and freedom."

During the morning session Mr. Blunt, a colored member of the Louisiana delegation, gained the attention of the chair long enough to announce that he wished the convention to reconsider its action of the previous day, when the report of the committee regarding the organization of the party in the south and providing for separate primaries was adopted.

He was hoisted, but stood his ground until the chair pronounced his motion out of order at that time, when he quietly took his seat.

No sooner had the body quieted down after cheering McKinley's message than the champion of his own race again broached the subject that seemed of vital importance to him.

When his intention became known a perfect storm of objection arose because it was growing late and there was yet much to be done.

GOT A HEARING.

"Sit down. Let us attend to the business of the league," cried one.

"That's exactly what I propose to do," defiantly shouted back the colored man. Again his efforts to speak were drowned in a storm of objections, but President Tracey called him to the platform, and he made himself heard. He pointed out the injustice of the action, and so great was the eloquence born of deep feeling that before he finished four-fifths of the delegates were cheering him to the echo. When he finished both his champions and his opponents clamored for recognition, and it is doubtful if the league saw a more noisy or exciting moment. In different parts of the hall at least a dozen delegates were delivering as many

orations at the top of their voices, gesticulating wildly, the chairman was justly pounding and shouting for order, and above all, and from all parts of the house, arose protests and laughter. Order was finally restored and Mr. Ashcroft, of Tennessee, explained that the recommendation was intended, not as a reflection upon the colored race, but as a means of arranging matters so that the solid south might be broken. To this, a response was made that even so great a victory ought not to be won at the sacrifice of an old, yet vigorous Republican principle. A vote was taken and the motion to reconsider was declared carried amid great confusion. A motion was then made to lay the report on the table, which was carried in the same vociferous manner.

Efforts of the Texas delegation to obtain a hearing for Mr. Woodward, a colored delegate from Fort Worth, who wished to reply to Mr. Blunt, were futile.

The chair then called for the report of the committee on resolutions. Chairman Goodnow, of Minnesota, stated that the committee had worked on the resolutions until 5 o'clock in the morning and he was pleased to announce that the report was prepared and presented and had the sanction of every member of the committee. He then read the report as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The representatives of the National League of Republican clubs of the United States in convention assembled at the capital of the continental state bow their heads in sorrow and humiliation at the spectacle of incapacity which the Democratic party presents to our country and deplore the calamities which the giving of power to the present administration has brought upon our people; we congratulate the American people that this administration was compelled by public opinion to abandon its un-American Hawaiian policy.

In contrast with the shameful record of the Democratic party we exult over the record of glory which the Republican party has made. Its achievements and its triumph extending over thirty years establish it as the most masterful and enlightened political organization that has ever existed. In the face of the present disaster to our country, it is with increased solemnity that we once more renew our allegiance to the Republican party and proclaim its cardinal principles.

We believe in a free ballot and an honest count and we demand such legislation as will insure to every citizen the right to cast one free ballot in any election and to have that ballot honestly counted as cast. It is a noteworthy fact that the Democratic party in congress, consistent in nothing else, was unanimous for the repeal of the federal election laws, thus openly confessing itself the party of fraud.

We declare our belief in the doctrine of protection to American labor, American industries and American homes. We also believe in such reciprocal trade with the nations as will increase the market for the products of our farms, factories, forests and mines without increasing the competition which tends to lessen wages and degrade our labor.

THE WISCONSIN BILL.

We denounce the proposed vicious and destructive legislation known as the Wisconsin bill, and earnestly appeal to the Republican United States senators to prevent its passing by all honorable means.

We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals maintained on a perfect parity. We do not believe that there will be a permanent return of prosperity to our country until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring about this result. The Republican party is the constant friend of the soldiers and sailors of the Union. The promises and pledges of the Democratic party were false and fraudulent, and have been shamefully disregarded since election.

We are most heartily in favor of the prompt admission into the union of the territories of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, and we condemn the policy of the Democratic administration in excluding and depriving them of their rights.

We demand that new safeguards be incorporated in our immigration and naturalization laws to prevent unworthy immigrants from landing on our shores and from obtaining citizenship.

We again commend to the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States as a matter of education the question of granting suffrage to women.

We congratulate the women of Colorado and Wyoming on their possession of the elective franchise and we cordially invite their co-operation in the work of rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist misrule.

The report was unanimously adopted. The convention then proceeded to the election of officers which passed off with far less excitement than was expected.

Mr. Tracy was nominated and was unanimously re-elected.

For the secretaryship, Andrew B. Humphrey, of New York, was unanimously re-elected. One vice president from each state league and an executive committee, consisting of one member from each state league, were elected, and to the executive committee was left the duty of selecting a treasurer and the time for holding the next convention.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS DES MOINES.

The committee appointed to select a place at which the next national convention shall be held submitted a report recommending Des Moines. This was the signal for a sharp skirmish. The report of the committee was ignored, and a number of cities were proposed. Finally a vote was taken, the result being the choice of Cleveland, Ohio, by a vote of 813 to 784. The convention then adjourned sine die.

This evening the delegates attended a reception given them by the ladies of Colorado at the Brown Palace hotel.

The Ferryboat Aground.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the Island ferryboat Charleston went hard aground on a sand bar just below the steel bridge pier, and she was fast for several hours.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

ROADS TIED UP,

So far as Pullman Cars are Concerned, at Chicago.

THE BOYCOTT PROVES EFFECTIVE

On a Large Number of Roads Centering at the Western Metropolis--No Acts of Violence so Far--Trainmen Refuse to Haul Pullman Coaches. No Signs of a Settlement of the Strike.

Chicago, June 27.--When the through trains from Kansas City and on the Baltimore & Ohio road arrived at the Grand Central station the switching men refused to take them out to the yards. The road crews of the trains also refused to back their own trains, which the engineer of the Kansas City train pulled into the depot. He was asked to take his train back to the yards by Superintendent Kelly. He refused, and both he and the fireman left the cab. Then the men boarded the cab and took the train down to the yards. The Wisconsin Central and Baltimore & Ohio had similar experiences. In every instance the road men refused to do any switching as long as the Pullman cars were attached to the trains.

The plans to secure aid from other organizations in the conduct of the fight against the Pullman company assumed definite shape to-day, and a conference of leaders of the Knights of Labor, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and American Railway Union was held. General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights, President Debs, of the American Railway Union, and Secretary Arnold, of the Locomotive Engineers, were all at the meeting.

The switching crews in the yards of the Wisconsin Central have gone out. A number of ice trains that daily come into the city over this route are also tied up, and the ice is melting rapidly. The only cars that were moved during the day were switched by the officials.

The employees of the Chicago, Great Western Railway went out to-night, making a total of eleven Chicago roads now tied up or crippled by the American Railway Union boycott of Pullman cars. The roads, so far affected by the strike at this point are the Illinois Central, Santa Fe, Chicago Great Western, Chicago & Northern Pacific, Western Indiana, Wisconsin Central, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Wabash, Grand Trunk, Monon and the Baltimore & Ohio.

On some of these roads Pullman cars were still being carried to-night, but the strike leaders confidently asserted that to-morrow will see the boycott completely effective. The men, who have been leaving slowly and in small lots, are beginning to show the effects of the American Railway Union "mis-employment" work, and to-night the boycott sentiment was much more general and apparent than at any time since the strike began.

An attempt was made this evening to send out the St. Paul train on the Chicago Great Western with a Pullman sleeper attached. The train started out, but when it was found the sleeper had been coupled on a trainman pulled the bell rope, and as the engineer reversed the engine twenty men rushed to the coupling and in a few moments the train pulled out, leaving the Pullman in the depot.

Later in the evening a large crowd gathered in the Western Indiana yards at Archer avenue and became so threateningly demonstrative that the police force there was doubled.

Dispatches from Cincinnati, San Francisco, Helena, Mont., and Los Vegas, N. M., say that passenger trains are tied up at all railroad centres as a result of the boycott. No passengers are being moved from the great cities of the far west on the Great Northern, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe roads.

A dispatch from Denver says United States Judge Hallet has issued an order restraining the strikers from interfering with the Santa Fe. Not a wheel is moving in Chicago to-night.

Santa Fe Tied Up.

DENVER, COLO., June 27.--Owing to the Pullman boycott, no through trains are running on the Santa Fe railroad. Five trains are held at Eaton, N. M., and one at La Junta, Col. The officers of the company determined not to move the trains without the Pullmans and can find no trainmen who will handle these cars.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, and Ohio, fair; warmer; south winds. For Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer; south winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY,

as furnished by C. SCHMIDT, druggist, corner Market and Courtland streets.

7 a. m. 75 2 p. m. 83

9 a. m. 78 5 p. m. 81

12 m. 80 8 p. m. 80 Weather--Changeable.

Coupon, Part No. 7.

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MASTERPIECES

---FROM THE---

Art Galleries of the World.

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This Coupon, with 10c. is good for Part 7 of "MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD."

One part issued each week.

ART PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT